THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Select Poetry.

DE COUNTERBAN'.

Go 'way, you common black man!
I'se cutting quite a figger.
Dont you see I'se a counterban'?
Go 'way you common nigger!
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De pillar ob de nation.

Go 'way, you vulgar white man;
I keeps no common 'ciety.
I'se so bery 'clusive—
Go 'way, you ebery day variety.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob be white folks,
De gemman ob de nation.

I hab de freedom ob de cities;
I'se de guest ob all de nation;
'Cause I'se so mighty popular
Wid dem, dey call de bobalition.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De pole-star ob de nation.

I dine wid all de hifalutin';
I partake ob de collation,
Wid all de foreign functionaries,
And am bully ob de creation.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De pet lamb ob de nation.

I attend at all de levees,
Whar de common folks are slighted;
Whar counterbans', and Senators,
Dey only am invited.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De mainstay ob de nation.

I'se de cynoshure ob all dar eyes,—
De Congress, and de Presidential;
Golly! I feel as dough I'd bust,
I'se so full ob de consequential.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De loudstone ob de nation.

Dey's gwine to send me to de Russias
To represent the peoples;
I'll tell 'em all about de ho cake,
De blue-tail fly, de trowsers and de steeples.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
And represent de nation.

Dey's gwine to send me up to Congress,
To bring ole massa in de traces;
Dey want's to elewate de white man,
By de 'malgamation ob de races.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
And de leber ob de nation.

Secretary Seward and the Emancipation Question.

The *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, and its twin brother the Philadelphia *Press*, asserted that Mr. Secretary Seward was the earliest and most persisting advocate of the universal emancipation of the slaves of the United States, as one of the features in the prosecution of the war for the Union. Either Colonel Forney is greatly mistaken or the letter of the latter to Mr Dayton, dated April 26, 1862, and contained in an executive document, No. 3, accompanying the annual message of the President. Mr. Seward says, in urging that the existing revolution is without a cause, or even pretext:—

The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail for the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States. But their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions, in either case, will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact, that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people.

This record is official, and although the President has seen proper to assume a different position from that assigned to him by his Secretary of State, there has been as yet no evidence that the Secretary of State has changed his views upon the subject. At any rate, it is hardly possible that he should have put forth a State paper of this character while he was recognized as the earliest and most active advocate of the doctrine which, in this extract, he so clearly and unequivocally repudiates.

The call for postage stamps at the New York post office, amounts to about $10,000 a day.

Bedford Gazette.

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The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.

From the time of the first settlement of our State by the European races its population has exhibited an unusual development of physical vigor and energy. The Swedes, who first began the work of colonization, were a hardy and robust people; next came the English Quakers, whose leading characteristics were industry, rigid morality and a love of useful labor; and soon after followed the Germans, an honest, persevering, and athletic race, who for a long period had almost exclusive possession of larger portions of our commonwealth.

We have always been regarded as a solid, substantial people; and the physical character of the State has proved to be in remarkable unison with the nature of those who have chosen it for their dwelling place.

Its leading attraction at first was the rich soil which so bountifully remunerated the husbandman for his toil; but at a more recent period it has been discovered that untold riches lie buried in the bowels of the earth, and almost every year is bringing to light new sources of wealth, not dreamed of by our early ancestors. Coal and iron in inexhaustible quantities reward the industry of those who engage in those departments of labor in which these articles are mainly used. The anthracite in eastern Pennsylvania, is peculiar to the region in which it is found, and the bituminous coal of the western part of the State is unsurpassed by the carbonaceous product of any part of the world. Iron ore and limestone pervade vast portions of the State; and three such products as iron, coal, and lime, would, of themselves, be sufficient, under favorable circumstances, to afford employment, wealth and prosperity to a vast population of industrious people; but within a few years it has been found that in certain localities the earth contains immense quantities of oil, which is furnished so cheaply that it has come into extensive use in our own country, and is already an important article of commerce. In addition to all this, we find by an announcement, that, in boring for oil, it has been discovered that subterranean streams of water exist, so strongly impregnated with salt as to crystalize upon reaching the air, and that the salt is of superior quality. What more may be produced hereafter it is not easy to tell, but if there should be no more of the great substantials which constitute the material elements upon which the comfort and happiness of a civilized people are based, we have great reason to rejoice and be thankful for the blessings which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon us.

There is probably no part of the earth's surface, of equal extent, within which a people may live with so little to depend upon from other countries. What other nation possesses at once an agricultural soil of unsurpassed richness and variety, a climate the most agreeable and salubrious and which produces the most desirable articles of food, and materials for clothing, shelter, &c., and inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron, lime, oil and salt? Surely if any State in this Union might presume to call itself an empire, it is our substantial old Keystone. It is probable that we may never find mines of gold, silver or diamonds in Pennsylvania, but we have minerals of far more real worth, and as yet our ground has been but slightly explored. In addition to the articles of which we have spoken, we know that there exists, to some extent, lead, zinc and nickel, and future explorations may develop many things of which we little dream at this time.

A few years ago while traveling over the Bloomingsdale and Lackawanna railroad, as we were passing through the valley of Wyoming, and looking over its magnificent scenery, a friend remarked that he did not wonder that the red men of the forest fought desperately for such a home.

Pennsylvania has many scenes which might elicit a similar remark; and if anything like the same feeling of patriotism which inspired the savage warriors, while struggling for their native grounds, now glows in the bosoms of the more enlightened people who possess this favored land they will not continue to live in "lazy ease" while rebellious invaders are approaching our borders. If ever a people had a country worth fighting for, or dying in defense of, surely Pennsylvania should feel that they have such a land, and knowing its worth, they should adopt corresponding means to protect it from invasion.

THE TAX ON CONGRESSMEN.—A handsome sum will be realized to the government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed $6 a month, or $72 per year. The speaker will be taxed $144.—The next House will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in all 204. The aggregate amount realized will be $14,520 a year. The yearly amount of revenue derived from taxation of employees now in the House will be $7,433,986, which will be augmented during the session by taxation upon salaries of additional employees.

The Press on the President's Proclamation.

(*From the Pittsburg Post.*)

The President has at length yielded to the Radicals in their demands for a proclamation; the last card in the Abolition game has been played, and the country will see it, like all their experiments, a total and ridiculous failure. All we regret is, that the President had not nine months since given the Radicals all they demanded. Had he done so, their programme would six months ago have been proven a failure, and the country would now be prepared to follow different counsels.

(*From the New York World.*)

President Lincoln in his address to the border States Congressmen warned them that the pressure upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation was so great that he feared he might yet be compelled to yield. His distrust of his own resisting power has since been fully justified. Indeed this yielding to pressure is Mr. Lincoln's fatal weakness. He yielded to pressure in urging General Scott to fight the first battle of Bull Run; he yielded to pressure in giving Colonel Miles another command, when he should have been shot; he yielded to pressure in disconcerting Gen. McClellan's plans last spring, by ordering a premature advance at the West; he yielded to pressure in so meddling with the peninsular campaign as to cause it to miscarry.

No man ever yet administered successfully the affairs of a great nation without a backbone incapable of "yielding to pressure."

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of reunion. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill advised action of the Government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion.—The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror, or misgiving, or anything but increased indignation at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the temper of the Southern mind. Such a proclamation can not possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They are shut up to a lane which has no turning.—When the military power of the rebels is broken, we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good; in theirs it will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot-box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There the battle lost to-day may be won to-morrow.

(*From the Louisville Journal.*)

The following paragraphs are taken from the Louisville *Journal*, edited by George D. Prentice, one of the most influential and consistent of the Union men of Kentucky:

We shall not stop now to discuss the character and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is as unwarantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in fact, and though its execution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided and purely hurtful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is mere *brutum fulmen*, but it will prove only too effectual for the purposes of the enemy. It is a gigantic usurpation, unrelieved by the promise of a solitary advantage however minute and faint, but, on the contrary, aggravated by the menace of great and unmixed evil.

Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never! As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus cruelly imperiled anew. The Government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the executive chair, is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth.—The one is an individual, the sands of whose official existence are running fast, and who, when his official existence shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the energies of civilization, and upon whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores of all climes, centre the eager hopes of mankind.

* * * * * * *

The President has fixed the first of next January as the time for his proclamation to go into effect. Before that time the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress. We believe that the proclamation will strike the loyal people in the North in general with amazement and abhorrence. We know it. We appeal to them to manifest their righteous detestation by returning to Congress none but the avowed and zealous adversaries of this measure. Let the revocation of the proclamation be made the overshadowing issue, and let the voice of the people at the polls, followed by the voice of their representatives in Congress, be heard in such tones of remonstrance and of condemnation that the President, aroused to a sense of his tremendous error, shall not hesitate to withdraw his measure. The vital interests of the country demand that the proclamation should be revoked, the sooner the better, and, until it is revoked, every man should unite in vigorously working for its revocation. If the President by any means is pressed away from the Constitution and his own pledges, he must be pressed back again and held there by the strong arm of the people.

(*From the Chicago Times.*)

The President has at last weakly yielded to the "pressure" upon him about which he has so bitterly complained, and issued his proclamation of negro emancipation!

It is not a month since he announced his purpose to "save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution." He now announces his purpose to save it by overriding the Constitution.

For he has no constitutional power to issue this proclamation of emancipation—none whatever. The Constitution forbids it by its spirit from beginning to end. And the President has no authority not derived from the Constitution—none whatever. He is himself the creature of the Constitution.

Nobody need argue with us that he has the power under the military law. Military law does not destroy the fundamental civil law.—In war, as in peace, the Constitution is "the supreme law of the land."

The Government, then, by the act of the President, is in rebellion, and the war is reduced to a contest for subjugation. It has assumed the character that Abolitionism has designed from the outset it should assume. When the war shall be finished, whether the South shall be subjugated or not, the character of the Government will have to be determined, if indeed the military power shall not have already determined it.

The President has himself furnished some of the most unanswerable arguments against the expediency of such a proclamation, and this even so late as at the interview the other day with the committee of religious fanatics from this city. He has all the while maintained that until the rebel armies should be dispersed, such a proclamation would be *brutum fulmen*—harmless thunder. If he was right in this, what other ground can the present proclamation be made to stand upon except that it is an act of prospective vengeance.

(*From the "Wheeling Press," a Union paper of a Border Slave State.*)

We regret to know that one more blazing faggot has been cast into the fiery furnace of national discord, and that by the last hands that should have been engaged in such an act. The President of the United States has so far yielded to that accursed "pressure" of which he once lugubriously complained, as to have become no longer master of his own actions.—He has at length come to such a pass as to be sure, sooner or later, to obey the behests of the insane fanatics he has encouraged around him, and to close all his circuitous meanderings by a final engulfment in the bottomless pit of unredeemable Abolition.

We shall not any longer speak of the President's conservatism, or waste any hopes for a satisfactory solution of our tangled affairs in that peculiar "honesty" so often ascribed to him, nor in any other of his personal qualities, good, bad or indifferent. To all intents and purposes of our future history, he has definitely surrendered to the most ultra men of the ultra Northern faction, and turned his back upon every tie that bound him to constitutionality and moderation. He has taken his last leap, and henceforward in all matters of public policy will be regarded as but a finger of Greely, an executive instrument of Sumner and Lovejoy.

* * * * *

To the rebels flagrantly in arms; to the hostile people of the South, and to those in the loyal States who sympathize with the Southern defection, the proclamation will come with healing on its wings. It will command their unmixed gratification, and will be counted by them as not only forming a set-off to their recent disasters in the field, but as adding at least a hundred thousand men to the side of their sinking cause.

* * * * *

It is not within our power to express the hundredth part of the thoughts that crowd for utterance, but we will say in terms as comprehensive as now occur to us, that the proclamation on which we thus hastily and briefly comment, sounds more like the knell of Freedom and the wail of the departing Angel of Peace, than any that has been promulgated in the world since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Autumn.

Summer is over, and the fruits are to be gathered, for the winter is coming on apace. With what mad speed, with what slow and heavy footfall, time brushes or drags along, as one or another of us views it. To one, looking back to May, it seems but last week; to another, the spring time is far away in the remote past, so far that the odor of its flowers comes not down on any wind, and the memory of its breezes is absolutely dead in the hot and sultry atmosphere of the war summer. We are none of us very much disposed to look back over the events of this summer, and the less disposed to do so now that we enter the autumn with the roar of cannon, the terrible solemnities of what may be the great battle of the Union.

Never did American autumn, proverbial for its glories, find America in such a state as this. The sun shines on the broad country with all the ripening warmth of our September suns, the winds blow softly over hill and valley, the morning sky is hazy, and the evening sunsets are red and golden, the moon looks out of the blue above us with the same old, silver radiance, and yet we look on all with new eyes, with changed hearts. We are not, as a people, what we were. We have learned new and terrible lessons. We have seen that though national growth may begin in winter, and progress through spring to summer richness, and almost autumnal ripeness, yet the very day of its full-grown strength may be the day of its most fearful trial, when the tempest will threaten to tear it up and dash it to pieces. We have watched our own hopes growing up and gathering beauty and strength, to see them blighted. We have learned what it is to send our best and bravest out to die for their country, the very period when we fondly believed that their country was far beyond the need of any such sacrifice. We are not, as we were two years ago, in heart, in thought, in anything but hope. But the autumn brings with it always the best of reason for hope. It is the season of gathering in, and though we have sometimes despaired, though the heat and the drought have been terrible, though the insidious foes of our trees and vines have attacked them in strength, though the very heavens have been black above us, we have in former years filled our store houses, and rested on the reward of our labors. "Never despair" is the autumn lesson, which we must learn now. All our sacrifices of this year, all the treasure we have planted, all the young life we have strewed broadcast over the fields of the country, must have resurrection, and must return us a hundred fold in the time that is to come. Let us take strength, and, trusting to God, look forward.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP, NEAR SUFFOLK, Va., Oct. 11, '62.

Dear Mother:

Being off duty to-day, lying in camp, I thought I would drop you a word or two.

The weather is very warm here now. The sun comes down the short track. It is too hot through the day to sit down and enjoy a good meal after you have foraged for it 4 or 5 miles outside of the picket lines.

There are plenty of sweet potatoes and apples in this country, but we have to go a great distance to find them, as the soldiers have got them all gathered that were near at hand. I had a good mess of apple dumplings yesterday, but no milk on them. That can't be got. I am a pretty good cook, and generally get a share of what the country produces. The great Southern Planters, as these people are called up North by some of our big folks, or "would-be's" that never saw a Southern plantation, appear very common. Their dress is not very noticeable, neither for elegance nor costliness. I have looked at both the country and town folks. Those that live in town don't seem to mind the war. You can see them march through the streets with as careless a tread, as if they trod on land that had belonged to their ancestors since the days of Adam and Eve.

I have talked with some men here, that have taken the oath, and appear to be gentlemen.—They seem to think if the proper means had been taken, by both sides, the name of war would never have been breathed in our councils. I told them I thought not. That both sections were in for war, and war it is, just what they wanted. But if the persons that make war, had to fight the battles, we would have a very peaceable country.

This was once a land of beauty and plenty, before war and violence laid it waste. We have had a pretty brisk time of it since we have been here. There is a large rebel force up at a place called Franklin, on the opposite bank of the Blackwater, some 20 miles from here. Our regiment marched up there the second week after we landed here, but found no force on this side, and the consequence was, we exchanged a few shots across the river with them, and turned around and marched the 20 miles back with nobody hurt. Last week we received orders to have rations on hand for a two or three days' scout, against morning. Morning came and the orders were to fall in, every man that was able to carry a gun. That the rebels had crossed the Blackwater, and were coming down on us in great force. We fell in with our little sixty rounds of blue pills, and away we went, towards Blackwater, to meet the boys. But we did not have to go over 15 miles before we fell in with their pickets, drove them in, and found it to be a true bill that they were coming. We had a small engagement, and drove the enemy back. Two of our boys lay rigid in death's cold embrace, and several were wounded in that day's reconnoitring. But there was none hurt in our regiment. The suddenness of a soldier being rushed, uncared for, to the presence of his God, creates no alarm. For he is like a stranger in a strange land, and no one seems to care, only so it is not he. You may simply hear the remark, that such a one is dead or killed out of such a company or regiment. A soldier becomes so that he doesn't care about any one but himself. He becomes used to all the scenes as they are unfolded from the panorama of war. A soldier killed in battle is buried sometimes; sometimes he is not. It is owing to circumstances. If killed where his companions have an opportunity to bury him, he is just rolled up in his blanket, his garments saturated with blood, and put into his last resting place. But every one knows, death is omnipresent, in war or out of it. He enters and departs and no man knows when he shall knock at the door of his heart. But a man in the army never feels the bitterness of the cup he might have to swallow. So you may see that there is not much sorrow in the parting of a soldier, for we are drilling on the threshold of two worlds.

We have this town well fortified since we came here. We expect to be attacked every day and night. If they try to take this town from us, they will meet with a warm reception.

I received your letter wanting to know if I had got the box you sent me. I have never received yet or heard from it. I got Boor's letter with the express receipt on it.

You said you heard I was sick, I was very sick about that time, I had something like the swamp fever and diarrhœa, a disease that is prevalent in this country, but I am better now.

Over has been sick for three or four days, I was afraid he would die. He has got pretty well again. Three of our men died last week at Point Lookout hospital, an old man by the name of Cook, from Pittsburg, and Henry Otto, from our County, he was William Showman's son-in-law. Showman, himself, died in a New York hospital some time ago.

I saw the death of Major Tate in the paper, I could hardly believe it. We have not been paid off yet for this time. I expect we will have to wait four months again, like we did the last time. Yours affectionately,

JOHN B. HELM.

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Transient advertisements should be paid for in advance.

CAMP Co H., 55th P. V.
Beaufort, S. C. Oct. 3, 1862.

B. F. MEYERS:

Dear Friend:—I take this opportunity to let you know how the Bedford boys are getting along. We would all like to see old Bedford once more. We are now at Beaufort, a very fine little town, directly North of Hilton Head, and at a distance of 15 miles from that place Our camp is half a mile from Beaufort city, directly West of the city. The city is an old looking place and chuck full of contrabands. It takes about 130 men each day to guard these contrabands. We have two or three Union Stores in this place.

I must reccommend South Carolina: We get up in the morning and go up to the doctor's shop. "Well, John, what's the trouble?" "Doctor, I have had the diarrhœa for 4 weeks." "Well, Student, give him a dose and put him off duty." Another enters. "Well, Tom, what's the matter with you?" "Oh, Doctor, I have had the chills for 2 hours." "Student, give him a dose of Quinine and return him to his quarters." Enter No. 3. "Pat, what's de matter wid yes?" "Och, and shure, doctor, I've had chills and fever for 2 weeks." Quinine again. Quinine is well adapted to the climate of South Carolina.

Our regiment has captured three rebels some two miles from camp. When they were captured they were fine looking young men. They were dressed in citizen's clothing and that was of the poorest kind, something which we call "hard times," drab color. Our farmer boys would not be caught wearing the like; such was the uniform the had on. They had old slouch hats on which Northerners would not be caught wearing at any time. I judge they were about 18 years old, each having two revolvers. They had been 4 days on the Island, without any thing to eat. We have a great deal of picket duty to do here, we have some 3 or 4 different points to gard. We have been some twenty days on picket on Ladie's Island. When we came from picket, to our quarters, there were some fifteen of our company not fit for duty.

We are all getting tired of guarding contrabands. The boys of the 55th are all getting anxious for a fight. We want this unholy rebellion crushed out.

We have been in the army 1 year, the seventh of this month. I think we have been long enough in this sandy Southern country; the days are warm and the nights very cool.

A soldier's life is one of the hardest that can be lived. I don't care how good a man's constitution is, let him soldier one year and he is not the man that he was when he entered the army.

Our Major has returned to our Regiment, in good health. All the boys think well of the Major. He is a true union man. I wish our county could turn out some more men like him. Our Regiment was quite "lost" when he had gone to Bedford to see his friends. When he returned there was some cheering among our men. He is always ready to meet the enemy.

Respectfully Yours,
ISAAC N. BROAD.

Acts of the Last Congress.

Not copied from the Record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main. Do you want another like it? If you do, vote the abolition ticket. If you do not, vote the Democratic ticket.

1. An act in relation to niggers.
2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what-dye call it in the Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-dye-call-it in the District of Columbia.
5. An act concerning niggers.
6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies of contrabands.
8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.
9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.
10. An act to make freed niggers love work.
11. An act to educate said niggers.
12. An act to make paper worth more than gold.
13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.
14. An act to free somebody's niggers.
15. An act in relation to said niggers.
16. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known as the Tax Bill.
17. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks.
18. An act authorizing the President to arm negroes.
19. An act to give us a little more paper.
20. An act concerning niggers.
21. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.
22. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
23. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.
24. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves.—(Laid on the table.)
25. An act to repeal the clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.
26. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution.
27. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.
28. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Went under.)
29 An act to confiscate things.
30. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant.
31. An act in relation to niggers.
32. An act to make niggers white.
33. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
34. An act to make them a good deal whiter.
35. An act in relation to contrabands.
36. An act concerning niggers.
37. Resolutions of adjournment.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : OCTOBER 24, 1862.

Abolition Dailies.

The enemies of the Constitution in the North could never have mustered a corporal's guard of votes, had not the people been misled by a mendacious and unscrupulous press. The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Post*, of New York city, and the *North American*, *News*, *Bulletin*, *Press* and *Inquirer*, Philadelphia, have been most efficient in the seduction of the public mind from the path of political virtue. Let conservative men put their heels upon these detestable spawnings of Abolitionism. Most of these dangerous sheets have, from time to time, recommended the "crushing out" of Denocratic newspapers by force of arms. It is our turn, now, to talk of crushing out. But we shall not ask our friends to mob the proprietors of these pernicious journals, nor to treat them with any violence whatever. We shall only recommend that conservative men withdraw their support from them and leave them to draw life and nutriment from their own party, the abolitionists. Especially would we invoke the attention of Democrats to the conduct of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In 1860, when that sheet emerged from its old fogy chrysalis state and expanded into the sensation butterfly which it now is, a profession of neutrality and conservatism in politics, on the part of its proprietor, induced numbers of Democrats to become its friends and supporters. In 1861, it supported the Democratic nominees for municipal offices in Philadelphia, for and in consideration of a large slice of the official advertising. In 1862, the Democratic Sheriff having been ousted from office by a decision of Court, and no more printing to be obtained from the Democracy, the *Inquirer* comes out in the most vehement articles against the Democratic ticket and exerts all its influence to give success to Abolitionism. Now, what are Democrats to think of such a political thimble rigger as this flashy and frothy *Inquirer*? We say that the time when newspapers of this stripe could be tolerated has gone by. The people want straight forward, decided and firm exponents of principle in their leading newspapers. Down, therefore, with these monsters of sensationism! Down with your N. Y. *Heralds* and your Philadelphia *Inquirers*! Democrats! Friends of the Constitution! support the papers that support your doctrines. If you want an evening daily subscribe for the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* or the N. Y. *Express*. If you want a morning daily, take the Philadelphia *Constitutional Union*, or the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the Pittsburg *Post*, or the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*. All these papers are edited with ability and they are the organs of that sentiment which you and we believe must save the country. Shall this matter be attended to?

☞We understand that returns are to be trumped up from the army to be used in counting out John L. Dawson, Jesse Lazear and W. H. Miller from seats in Congress to which they have been elected by the people. We say to the Democrats of those districts, stand up for your rights! You shall not be defrauded though every Democrat in the state must take up arms to put down the rascals that are trying to do it. The people will see that the election laws are obeyed.

☞On election night, when the lying telegraph had deluded poor John Forney into the belief that Pennsylvania had gone for the Abolition ticket by "50,000 majority," (as he claimed it had) he (Forney) called for "that grand national song," entitled "Old John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave!" Little did he think that he was calling for the funeral dirge of Abolitionism. Poor fellow! His "occupation is gone!"

☞We return thanks to our lady friends, Mrs. Rush, Miss Laura Washabaugh and Miss Mary Russell for the very fine grapes with which they had the kindness to present our family. Ladies, you shall be gratefully (we had almost said grape-fully) remembered.

☞Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced most emphatically against Lincoln's proclamation. How's the nigger, by this time, Mr. *Inquirer*, eh?

☞Mr. Jacob Anders, of St. Clair township, brought to town, a few days ago, a beet which measured 30 inches in circumference. Who can beat it?

☞The defeat of Galusha A. Grow (Speaker of the present Congress) S. S. Blair and Ed. McPherson, is one of the most gratifying signs of the times. Thank heaven, the people are coming to their senses!

☞Judge Noble's majority in this county is 765,—a splendid endorsement at home; John Cessna's 1209 (rather tall); Andrew Crisman's 555 (slightly heavy on the *Inquirer*); Solomon Reighard's 628 (steep on some folks); John H. Barton's 629.

☞The Draft came off on Thursday last and hit many of our old friends, for whose fate we are heartily sorry. We have been unable to obtain a list of the persons drafted.

A BASE ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

Freemen, Look to Your Rights!

We are informed that a systematic effort is being made by the Abolition wire-pullers to defraud the people of this state, out of their choice for representatives in Congress. Even in this district, where the people have chosen Gen. Coffroth by 550 majority over his competitor, these unmitigated scoundrels are making an attempt to prevent his obtaining a certificate of election. In Adams county, the ten Abolition Return Judges refused to sign the return (although they admitted that the figures and every thing else were right) alleging that they could not do so until the *Military vote* was returned. Now these petty tricksters knew that the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law under which the soldiers last year cast their votes,—that in consequence of this decision, the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia, who was elected by the army vote, was ousted from his office but a few days ago,—and that Governor Curtin on account of this judicial decision, did not as last year, issue his proclamation to the soldiers declaring their right to vote. But, notwithstanding all this, it seems that the vote of *their party* in the army was taken by some unauthorized persons and is now to be forced into the count in spite of law and in spite of the wishes of a law-abiding people. In the first place we have no fear that this bold scheme to defraud the voters of this Congressional District, will be successful. But in the second place, we give fair notice to the shameless rascals who are trying this game, that, *if they persist in their fraudulent efforts they will have to meet two thousand stalwart men from the hills of old Bedford, each with a rifle on his shoulder and at least fifty bullets in his shot-pouch. We register here our solemn determination to resist the consummation of this fraud even unto blood.* Democrats of Bedford county! Let us see that the laws are obeyed! Be ready for the emergency!

The Result in Bedford County.

We have no words to express our gratification at the verdict of the people of Bedford county, at the late election, upon the issues presented by the Administration at Washington and its pimps and parasites in the North. The Democratic State Ticket represented, first, the idea of a prosecution of the existing war solely for the reestablishment of the broken authority of the Constitution and for the restoration of the Union *as it was*, in contradistinction from a war for conquest, or subjugation or for the the liberation of the negroes; secondly, the sanctity of the right to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the States not in rebellion, the freedom of speech and of the press, denying the doctrine that our form of government can rest upon any such principle as state necessity; thirdly antagonism to the conduct of the war by the Administration, its corruptions, extravagance, mismanagement and general imbecility. These were the main issues passed upon at the late election, and the true Union men of Bedford county, by the overwhelming majority of 625, decided that the Constitution shall be preserved as it is and the Union restored as it was,—that there shall be no war for the liberation of negro slaves, nor for the conquest or subjugation of the South, —that there shall be no arbitrary arrests, no throwing into prison without trial—that freemen shall be allowed to speak and print their sentiments, without hindrance or molestation,—that the President (much less any of his underlings, military or civil) cannot disregard the laws, because in his judgment the necessity of the state may require him to do so,—that the Administration of the Government has been corrupt, imbecile and hurtful to the best interests of the nation. These things were produced in indictment against the Abolition representatives of the Administration, by the Bedford *Gazette*, from time to to time, during the past year and for thus acting as the attorney of the people, we were denounced as a "traitor" and a "secessionist," and were threatened with mob violence, provost marshals and all the tortures of the Abolition inquisition. But, the people have decided the case in our favor,—decided it in the most emphatic manner,—and we can now turn upon our malignant adversaries and warn them of the consequences if they do not become better citizens, better patriots and *better neighbors*. Ah, you sneaking, snivelling, cowardly miscreants, who have maligned and traduced us for holding the sentiments entertained by a large majority of the people, where are ye now. Crawl into your hiding places, ye vipers, for the vengeance of the people is at hand!

☞The Congressional Return Judges from Adams, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, met in Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, counted the vote and issued the certificate of election to Gen. A. H. Coffroth. Somerset was not represented. The presumption is that the Somerset Judge was deterred from being present by the *well known fact* (in Somerset county), that Gen. Coffroth and his Virginia secession relative had arranged with Frank Hughes for his capture by Stuart's rebel cavalry, should he take the return of his county to Chambersburg!

☞We are informed that the ten mulish return judges of Adams county, have been prosecuted for misdemeanor in office.

☞Dr. Noble (son of Hon. Jos. B. Noble, of this county) has resigned his commission as surgeon in the army, and has returned to his old home in South Woodberry. The Doctor was with the Burnside expedition and shared all the perils and hardships endured by that gallant division of the army.

☞It is our mournful duty to announce the death of Maj. JOHN WATSON, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county. He died in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

The Vote for Congress.

The following is the vote for Congress in this Congressional District:

	Coffroth, Dem.	McPherson, A.
Adams,	2969	2517
Bedford,	2332	1686
Franklin,	3147	3124
Fulton,	292 maj	
Somerset,		877 maj.
	8740	8204
	8204	
Coffroth's maj.	536	

The Vote for Senator.

The vote for Senator was not counted on Tuesday last, as required by law. Somerset did not send a return judge, and the judges from the other two counties did not act. We are, therefore, at a loss to know how the official vote stands, or whether a Senator was elected or not. So far as the action of the return judges is concerned, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wharton, is not filled. An unofficial statement of the vote is as follows;

	Noble, Dem.	Stutzman, A.
Bedford,	2393	1628
Huntingdun,	1838	2470
Somerset,	1397	2498

☞We would have been rejoiced to have had the army vote taken, (for it would have been largely democratic) had not the Supreme Court, through the motion of John Thompson, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, decided that the law under which the soldiers last year voted, is unconstitutional and void.—The Democrats considered themselves bound by this decision and did not forward tickets to their friends in the army. Notwithstanding, when the Democratic soldiers found their Abolition friends voting, some of them *wrote their own tickets* and also cast their ballots. For instance in McPherson's company, from Adams county, (the company which he raised and afterwards deserted) Gen. Coffroth had 2 majority over his competitor, the ex-Captain.

Congressional Election Laws.

By the 81st section of the Election Law passed 2d July, 1839, the Congressional District Return Judges are required to meet *on the seventh day after the Election*. In the act of 1st of May, 1861, districting the State for Congress, it is enacted that the district return Judges shall meet in pursuance of the 81st section of the Act of 1839, referred to above.

By the Act of the 10th of April, 1862, reorganizing the Congressional districts, it is prescribed that the returns shall be made in the same manner as directed in the Act of 1st of May, 1861.

And in neither of the Acts of 1861 and 1862 are any of the provisions in regard to the "Army vote" adopted!

There is but ONE day fixed BY LAW for the meeting of Congressional Return Judges, and that is THE SEVENTH DAY AFTER THE ELECTION!

How will the Abolitionists get over this?—They have got the Return Judges into a beautiful snap!—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

☞Just previous to the election of 1861 Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation authorizing an army vote. Subsequently the law was pronounced UNCONSTITUTIONAL by the Supreme Court. *Therefore* the Governor did not issue a proclamation for an army vote at the election of Tuesday last. Did McConaughy's Return Judges think of this when they followed his lawless lead on Friday?—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

☞The *Patriot & Union*, of Saturday, says: "If the Abolitionists dare to use a partial army vote to change the result of Tuesday's election—or resort to any other *base trick* to *defeat the expressed will of the people* there will be REVOLUTION! * * We warn these miscreants that if they persist in their infamous and lawless work, an outraged and indignant people will assert the majesty and supremacy of the laws, by visiting on their heads the most fearful retribution."

The Other Side of the Picture.

Who is prepared to say what a day may bring forth? Wednesday our morning and evening Abolition cotemporaries, were as jubilant as though they had succeeded in securing the command of the army for Fremont. To-day they are as desponding as though they had not a friend on earth. Good news travels slowly, but it comes along at last. Little by little the clouds which overhung Democratic skies floated away, and to-day all is glorious sunshine. Democracy has triumphed, and Abolition is defeated, routed, demoralized. Pennsylvania has spoken and Abolition cowers at her thunder tones.

It is amusing to read the watery lucubrations of the *Bulletin* upon the results of the election. Yesterday they were as jubilant as was John W. Forney, when he called for that song on Tuesday night—to-day it has "apprehensions" that all is not right. It finds an excuse for the defeat of Galusha A. Grow, in the stale lie that the Union men of Grow's district had all gone to war. It palliates the defeat of Mr. McPherson by saying, "that the geographical position of this district naturally creates more of sympathy with secession than is to be found in other parts of the State, and besides the recent rebel raid diverted the Union men from political labor while it encouraged Democracy to renewed efforts." The people of Grow's district defeat him because their district is in the extreme northern part of the State, while the people of McPherson's district defeat him because his district is in the extreme south! Sound reasoning that—worthy of a Dogberry.

But what has the *Bulletin* to say of Schuylkill and Luzerne, and Northampton and Lehigh, and Carbon and Wayne, and Monroe and Bucks, and Montgomery? These counties are neither on the extreme north or south. They are to a great extent removed from either influence, and yet they are overwhelmingly Democratic.

"Cease, vipers, you are gnawing a file!" For once in your lives come out like honest men and own up to the fact—that you have been defeated, wofully, unmistakably defeated, and that your defeat is not attributable to geographical positions, nor to local causes, but to that most unholy of all unholy political causes—the prostitution of the country and all its best interests to the base purpose of Abolition.—*Constitutional Union.*

☞It is now conceded that the Democratic State Ticket is elected by about 3,000 majority.

☞Iowa is reported for the Abolitionists.

DEMOCRACY

O. K.!!

The smoke of the great political battle of the 14th of October, gradually clears away and the sun of Constitutional Liberty appears high in the heaven. The Democracy have risen in their might and overwhelmed the enemies of the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA

is redeemed. The Democrats have defeated at least *fourteen* of the twenty-four nominees of the Abolitionists for Congress, elected 54 of the 100 members of the lower house of the State Legislature and gained three or four Senators, ensuring the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of David Wilmot.

OHIO,

the glorious Buckeye State, elected the Democratic State ticket by 12,000 majority (a gain of over 50,000 votes) sends *fourteen* Democrats to *five* Abolitionists, to Congress, and elected a legislature which will choose a Democratic U. S. Senator in the stead of Benj. F. Wade.—Bully for the Buckeyes!

INDIANA,

has gone Democratic by from 3,000 to 10,000. The Democrats elected a majority of Congressmen and of the State Legislature, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator. "Three cheers and a tiger" for the Hoosiers!

DELAWARE.

In this State the Democrats have carried the primary elections by over 1,000 majority, securing the defeat of Fisher, the present Abolition member of Congress.

CLOSING SERMON OF THE SERIES BY REV. MR. KEPLER, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Kepler gave notice last Sabbath evening, that he would preach the last discourse from the passage he has been illustrating during the past few Sabbaths, next Sunday morning in the M. E. Church. The text is Philippians 2 ch. 5—11 vs. The sermon for next Sunday, according to announcement, will embrace a review of some of the principles in this passage of scripture, and a practical improvement of the whole subject, by an enforcement of the first verse of the text, which reads as follows: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

The Next Congress.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives for the Thirty-Eight Congress will stand as follows:

1. Sam'l J. Randall, D.
2. Chas O. Neill, A.
3. Leonard Myers, A.
4. Wm. D. Kelly, A
5. M. R. Thayer, A.
6. Jno. D. Stiles, D.
7. J. M. Broomall, A.
8. S. E. Ancona, D.
9. Thad Stevens, A.
10. Myers Strouse, D.
11. Philip Johnson, D.
12. Chas. Dennison D.
13. H. W. Tracy, I.
14. Wm. H. Miller, D.
15. Joseph Bailey, D.
16. A. H. Coffroth, D.
17. Arch. McAlister, D.
18. Jas. T. Hale, I.
19. G. W. Schofield, A.
20. Amos Myers, A.
21. J. L. Dawson, D.
22. J. K. Moorhead, A.
23. Thomas Williams, N.

24, Jesse Lazear, D.

Democrats, 12; Abolitionists 9; Nondescript, 1.

Both of the Independents were elected by the Democrats, and one of them (Hale) will act with them.

MILITARY VOTE REJECTED.

The Return Judges of Dauphin county on Friday rejected the vote of the 127th Regiment, P. V., on the ground that the Supreme Court had pronounced the section authorizing them to vote unconstitutional. The President of the Board consulted Judge Pierson on the subject, and took his advice in rejecting the return.—Judge Pierson is a Republican.

REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Destruction of Arms and Railroad Property.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S PURSUIT.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 12, 1862.

The threat of the rebel Gen. Jackson, to make a special visit to our valley, has been fulfilled. The first intimation the people of Chambersburg had of the rebels approaching was in the afternoon, Friday, about 4 o'clock, by a man from the vicinity of Mercersburg, who said the rebels had occupied that place about noon, and were advancing this way. The story was generally discredited, but was confirmed at 5 o'clock by a man who came dashing into town, and who said the rebels were at St. Thomas, (seven miles from here,) and had chased him several miles. He said the *whole rebel army* was advancing on our town and would enter in a short time.

TAKING THE TOWN.

About 7 o'clock, a delegation of about thirty rebels, with a flag of truce, entered the town, and were met by the Kearney infantry, under the command of Capt. Jeffries. They commanded the *flag* to halt and state their business, which was to demand the surrender of the town. Col. McClure, (militia colonel,) Judge Kimmell, and several others, were sent for and conducted to the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, where they formally surrendered the town — Then the cavalry dashed back and closed, with their pickets, every avenue from the town, and no citizen was allowed to leave without a pass from headquarters. It was worse than madness to attempt the defence of the town against a force like the one the enemy brought against it. A battery of artillery was stationed on a hill commanding every portion of the town, and the threat was, if we fired a gun, *to knock down* every house in the town, so having but a *company* of *raw* men the town was given up to the rebels. It was stipulated that all private property should be respected, except so far as their Government might need it. Horses, boots, hats, clothing, guns and ammunition were to be taken as *contraband*, and *negroes* too, if wanted. About 7 o'clock the rebel cavalry dashed into the town in large force, and their men were soon snoring in the rain on the sidewalks, and their horses munched their corn beside them.

CONDUCT IN TOWN.

While the rebels were in town, they behaved in an exceedingly gentlemanly manner; and I have to hear of the first one to whom they offered an insult of any kind. At 10 o'clock all squads of citizens were ordered, in a polite manner, "to disperse to their beds," which was complied with, and soon not a sound was to be heard in the whole town, except the snoring of the men on the pavements, and the restless pawing of their horses. In the morning, at an early hour, they commenced to rifle several of the stores of hats, caps, boots, &c.

The number of rebels was about 1,800, with 6 pieces of artillery, small guns, and were commanded by Gens. Hill, Stuart, and Wade Hampton. After the main body passed through town, the keys of the bank were demanded of Mr. Messersmith, cashier, and a search of the vaults, safe, and drawers generally was the result, but, luckily, money was all gone—taken off just in time. The advance guard then passed out the pike towards Gettysburg, and, by 8 o'clock, they had nearly all left. About seven, a party of them went to the depot, machine shops, and two ware houses, belonging to Wunderlich & Co., and fired them. The warehouses contained an immense number of rifles, pistols, swords, and ammunition. The ammunition caused a succession of explosions throughout the morning. An immense amount of property has been lost. Three locomotives were burned, and a beautiful depot, occupied by O. N. Lull. On the departure of the rebels their last words were, "Good bye, gentlemen; we like your valley very much; we have only been on a reconnoitering expedition. We will report to our army and take up our winter quarters among you. Good bye for a short time." Then they left. It is supposed that the rebels took about 1,200 head of fine horses from our county, and destroyed about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. Long will their visit be remembered. Col. McClure exchanged horses with the rebels. They took nine splendid horses from him, and left him nine old "crow-baits" that are not worth two dollars per head. The rebels are on the march through Emmettsburg at this time, and before this reaches you they will have crossed the river, if some of our *valuable* cavalry don't stop them.

When Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his forces 99 miles in 25 hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

From the time Gen. Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp, until he came up with the Rebels at the Mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he had marched 78 miles within 24 hours, without a change of horses or rest.

At that point, while attempting to cross the river into Virginia, the Rebels were repulsed and nine of them were taken prisoners.

The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

Gallantry of Terrill's Brigade.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUELL.

PERRYVILLE, KY., via BARDSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief.

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occured daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and artillery.

The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen McCook, came upon the Nashville road about 10 o'clock, yesterday the 9th inst.

It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCook for re-enforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Re-enforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at six o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear-guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers.

Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among the killed. D. C. BUELL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

From the Special Army Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

TERRILL'S BRIGADE.

Our extreme left, was held by Gen. Terrill's brigade, of Jackson's division. The enemy succeeded in getting upon his flank, and planted a battery in such a position as to pour a deadly enfilading fire into our ranks.

Gen. Terrill ordered a charge to take this battery, but found it supported by masses of infantry five times greater than his own. He then opened his artillery upon it, and after a few rounds succeeded in quieting it.

This was quickly followed by a charge from the enemy, who rushed up fairly into our lines, crowding our men back by the impetuosity of their charge and the weight of their columns.

BRAVERY OF GEN. TERRILL.

Terrill's brigade was composed mostly of raw Indiana regiments, who were at first thrown into disorder by the desperate charge; *but their gallant commander placed himself at their front and quickly rallied them*, leading them up himself to their work.

HIS FALL AND DEATH.

Being thus exposed, he became a ready mark for the enemy, and soon fell from his horse desperately wounded. He was taken from the field by his men to die, and the battle rolled on with only increased fury.

THE BRIGADE FALTERS.

It was truly wonderful how well these raw regiments stood their ground; but it is not wonderful that they were driven back when they saw their noble leader fall, and discovered the overwhelming force of the enemy opposed to them. They did give way, although first punishing the enemy severely, and struggling with him desperately in a close hand to hand engagement.

GEN. JACKSON TO THE RESCUE.

On hearing of the fall of Terrill and the disorder of his brigade, Gen. Jackson ordered Col. George Webster, of the 98th Ohio, acting brigadier, to advance with his brigade to the support of Terrill's brigade, and throw himself in front of Terrill's men to rally them. They were again brought to a stand through Jackson's efforts, and again met the enemy in a close contest. Here they fought nobly and well, and poured their fire with deadly effect upon the enemy.

The battle swayed to and fro here with intense violence. At one time the enemy were driven back, and we had nearly recovered the ground we had lost, when the gallant Jackson fell, pierced through and through with bullets and mortally wounded.

WEBSTER'S BRIGADE BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The shattered regiments of Terrill's brigade were then withdrawn and Webster's brigade took their places. And then again there was desperate fighting. *Four to one the enemy pressed upon this little column; but they could not force them back.* Hard and desperately they fought; but neither party faltered.

DESPERATE STRUGGLING.

The ground was covered all over with the slain, and the suffering wounded were trodden beneath the feet of the contending forces. Unionist and rebel lay together on that terribly bloody field, throughout a space of half a mile, witnessing the closeness of the conflict.

And thus night came on, both parties still struggling for the possession of that field covered over with mangled corpses and mutilated, helpless bodies of yet animate flesh. And when the darkness became so thick that nothing could be seen the weary soldiers reluctantly ceased their work of destruction, leaving the finale for another day to determine.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them.—Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 232

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the townships of South Woodberry and Union, in said county, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of November, A. D., 1862, the following real estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township deceased, to wit:

A tract of 149 acres and 20 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the mansion place of said Daniel Miller, deceased, of which about 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences.

Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others, of which about 14 acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

Also, the undivided half of a tract of 71 acres and allowance, in the township of Union, adjoining lands of Peter Shriner and others. This tract is well timbered with locust, walnut, chestnut, oak and ash timber.

The two tracts in South Woodberry township, will be sold on Friday, the 14th day of November, 1862, and the tract in Union township, will be sold on the 15th day of November, 1862. The sale on both days will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sales—one-fourth in eight months thereafter—one-fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of the confirmation of the sales.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Oct. 24—4t. *of Daniel Miller, dec'd.*

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near ——— Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is,

"CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,"

By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at November Term, 1862.

1	John Alsip et al	vs J. Brenneman et al
2	John H. P. Adams	" William Adams
3	Solomon Gans	" John Long
4	B. F. Blackburn	" Geo. Blackburn
5	B. W. Garretson	" William Spidel
6	C. Loyer et al	" Isaac Wigfield
7	Peter Martin et al	" John Fletcher et al
8	Abram Dennison	" James McVicker
9	Gideon Hiteshew	" John Wonders
10	J. W. Tate, Esq.	" Sarah Sigafoos et al
11	Aug. Hildebrand	" John Tredwell
12	Peter Ellenberger	" Michael Reddinger

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.
October 24, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator c. t. a., of Samuel Carn dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Friday, the 24th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Sept. 26—3ts at. Auditor.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellowmen.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

—::o::—

Purify the Blood.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 17th day, 1862.

Alexander Davis, Esq., foreman, James McCleary, Geo. B. Holsinger, George Burkholder, William Gillam, John A. Gump, Solomon Nycum, Philip Snyder, George Mowery, Michael Shafer, William Elder, Edward Pearson, jr., Philip S. Croft, David Walter, Wm. Schafer, Benjamin Walker, Martin M. Taylor, Jacob Kinsey, John G. Fisher, David Patterson, Samuel Davis, Josiah Adams, Simon Hinish, F. D. Beegle.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 17th day, 1862.

George Fluck, William Adams, Wm. Ressler, George H. Croft, Joseph Garber, Henry Hershberger, Jacob Stayer, Jared Hanks, John Eversole, Asa Duvall, Philip Snyder, William Griffith, William Gephart, James M. Sleek, Thos. W. Horton, William Herring, Peter Winegardner, Reuben Smith, Daniel Beegle, Wm. Kirk, Joseph Heltzell, Martin Brumbaugh, Rudolph Hoover, Uriah Malotte, Henry F. Smith, Nathan Robeson, John Conrad, William Wilkins, Jas. Frazier, Moses McIlwaine, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Stouffer, James Northcraft, Samuel Bender, George Vonstine, Adam Samels, John May, (of Leonard) Michael Holderbaum.
October 24, 1862.

Official Vote of Bedford County, October 14, 1862.

DISTRICTS.	Auditor General. Isaac Slenker, D.	Auditor General. T. E. Cochran, R.	Surveyor General. James P. Barr, D.	Surveyor General. Wm. S. Ross, R.	Congress. A. H. Coffroth, D.	Congress. E. McPherson, R.	Senator. Jos. B. Noble, D.	Senator. A. Stutzman, R.	Assembly. John Cessna, D.	Assembly. H. V. Bramwell, R.	County Surveyor. S. Ketterman, D.	District Attorney. John Palmer, D.	Commissioner. A. Crisman, D.	Commissioner. Benj. Fink, R.	Poor Director. S. Reighard, D.	Poor Director. W. F. Morehead, R.	Auditor. J. H. Barton, D.	Auditor. Wm. Dibert, R.
Bedford Borough,	100	79	100	78	98	82	105	73	152	24	102	101	99	82	106	74	99	82
Bedford township,	215	91	215	91	211	94	219	87	280	15	214	211	210	95	204	98	212	94
Broad Top.	33	79	34	79	31	82	33	78	66	44	34	34	32	80	34	78	33	79
Bloody Run Borough,	15	42	15	42	16	42	16	42	17	29	15	15	15	42	15	42	17	40
Colerain township,	113	81	113	81	113	81	114	80	126	65	113	112	113	80	113	77	111	79
Cumberland Valley tp.,	178	10	178	10	180	9	182	7	161	5	180	180	179	9	178	10	179	8
Harrison township,	84	42	84	42	87	39	86	40	74	42	84	84	83	42	84	41	84	42
Hopewell,	48	81	48	81	47	82	52	77	56	67	48	48	33	96	48	81	48	81
Liberty,	89	55	89	55	89	55	89	55	89	55	86	89	89	55	88	55	89	55
Londonderry	88	45	88	45	88	44	88	45	84	43	88	88	88	45	88	44	88	44
Monroe,	104	123	104	123	104	123	104	123	100	121	104	104	104	123	104	123	104	123
Juniata,	169	42	169	42	180	33	178	37	149	30	171	171	163	44	177	38	172	43
Napier,	176	110	176	110	176	110	176	110	167	110	176	180	178	105	177	108	176	110
Providence East,	45	107	45	107	46	105	46	106	49	102	45	45	44	107	46	106	48	103
Providence West,	30	79	30	79	30	78	30	79	21	80	30	30	29	78	31	77	30	78
Snake Spring,	63	34	63	34	64	35	65	33	70	17	62	63	64	34	68	30	63	33
Schellsburg borough,	46	22	46	22	46	22	46	22	32	28	46	46	49	19	43	23	46	22
St. Clair township,	177	168	178	167	178	165	176	168	184	156	176	178	165	169	172	169	176	168
Southampton,	176	30	176	30	176	30	176	30	146	36	172	176	176	30	176	30	175	30
Union,	125	140	125	140	125	140	126	139	195	64	125	125	124	140	114	144	124	140
Woodberry (Middle)	130	140	130	140	130	140	136	132	157	110	130	130	125	140	127	139	130	139
Woodberry (South)	116	93	116	93	117	89	150	59	138	66	116	116	110	96	118	90	116	93
TOTAL	2320	1699	2322	1697	2332	1686	2393	1628	2512	1303	2317	2329	2272	1717	2311	1683	2321	1692

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with log house and kitchen attached, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Elliott, John C. Morgan and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Rice.

Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 65 feet on Pitt street, and extending back about 240 feet to an alley, with a new two story brick dwelling house, with brick back building attached, and brick smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Arnold, on the west, and lot of John Hafer on the east, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Spidel.

Also, one tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 104 acres cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Schaffer, Asa Silvers and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Dr. John E. McGirr.

Also, One small lot of ground containing about half an acre, all cleared and under fence, with a one story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Zook, John Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Frederick.

Also, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Lafferty, E. L. Anderson and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Egolf.

Also, one tract of land containing 2 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a one story frame house with kitchen attached, small stable and granary thereon, adjoining lands of Bernard O'Neal, James Elder and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Bernard Nycum.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house with kitchen attached, bank barn, tenant house, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, a large apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hartley, Widow Weisel and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the the property of the executors of Abraham Ritchey, d ceased.

Also, one tract of land containing 78 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Wertz, Christian Carn, Jacob Beard and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Wertz.

Also, all that certain tract of land composed of several smaller tracts, situate in Bedford township, containing 1500 acres and 147 perches be the same more or less, adjoining lands of George Smith, on the north, lands of Mrs. Eliza Watson, on the south, land of Watson's heirs, on the west, and Dunnings or Cove mountain on the east, on which are erected a large three story brick hotel, and four large frame houses, one stone and frame house, three bath houses, stables, gardener's house, and other tenant houses; and having two hundred acres more or less cleared land, and known as the Bedford Mineral Springs property, and taken in execution as the property of the Bedford Mineral Springs company.

Also, all the defendant, Joseph C. Brumbaugh's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 66 acres more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Bridenthal, Jacob Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Brumbaugh.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 24, '62.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Moses, late of Union tp., dec'd, will sell upon the premises in said township, on

FRIDAY, 24th OF OCTOBER, INST.,

the following valuable real estate, viz: A Tract of Land containing 160 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered, adjoining lands of Joseph Riddle, Henry Riddle, Abraham Moses and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r.
October 3, 1862.—4t.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, dec'd., died seized of the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion place, containing about two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Cook, Jacob Ford, John McDaniel and Samuel Manspeaker. One other tract, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Feight, Samuel Winters, Allen Ritchey and others. That the said deceased died, leaving a widow, Esther Manspeaker, and issue 7 children, viz: Eliza Jane, the wife of petitioner, Jacob Ritchey, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David Manspeaker, who is in the army, residing in Bedford county, Pa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of October, 1862, when and where all persons concerned may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

NOTICE OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS

To Perpetuate Testimony.

In the matter of the petition or bill of Lewis T. Wattson, John Ling and Thomas Wattson to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to perpetuate testimony and subpœna to Margaret Anderson, widow of Samuel Anderson, dec'd., residing in Fulton county, Pa., Thomas Anderson, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Wm. S. Anderson, residing in Bedford county, Pa, John Anderson and Samuel Anderson, residing in the state of Iowa, Elizabeth Anderson, intermarried with Jonathan Allowaiz, residing in the state of Iowa, said parties being children of said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., and the other children of the said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of Thomas Anderson, dec'd., and William Anderson and Thomas Anderson, children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Indiana county, Pa., and the other children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Edward Shreves, who was husband of Sarah Anderson, dec'd., and Daniel Shreves, only son and child of said Sarah, said husband and son residing in Fulton county, Illinois. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of William Anderson, dec'd., and Silas Anderson, Lewis Anderson, Susan, intermarried with Christian Broadstine, Matilda, intermarried with —— Reed, Wealthy, intermarried with Lemuel Evans, Amy, intermarried with David Figart, children of said William Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Isabella, also a daughter of said William Anderson, dec'd., wife of William Shreves, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, —— Kerrick. Husband of Mary Anderson, now deceased, and the children of said Mary Anderson, dec'd., whose names are unknown, residing, it is believed, in the state of Illinois. Samuel Horton, husband of Jemima Anderson, now deceased, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Edward Horton and Josiah Horton, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Benjamin O'Neal and Catharine his wife, formerly Catharine Horton, Edward Anderson and James Anderson, residing in Fulton county, Pa. The said parties above named being heirs of William Anderson, the elder, late of Hopewell, now Broad Top. township, in the said county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, to appear, &c.

September 4, 1862, the Court appoint Samuel L. Russell, Commissioner to take testimony.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to the above named parties, that the said Samuel L. Russell will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, as prayed for in said bill or partition, at which time and place all who see proper to do so may attend.

S. L. RUSSELL,
October 24, 1862. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The person who took from my carriage a rug, and tore a side curtain (silk) from the same, will please return them where they got them and save exposure, as they are known and were seen, otherwise I shall proceed according to law.

A. J. SANSOM.
Bedford, October 17, '62.—3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Peter J. Little, vs. Jacob Strock } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 111, November Term, 1860.

September 1, 1862, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Judgment *quod computet*, entered, and John P. Reed, William Pearson and John B. Fluke, appointed auditors to state and report an account. The Auditors will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the office of John P. Reed, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 28th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

JOHN P. REED,
WM. PEARSON } Auditors.
J. B. FLUKE

Oct. 10—3ts. at.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS, for sale at Hartley's.

Every thing in the Hardware line at Hartley's.

Wheat, Rye, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Corn and Oats, wanted at WM. HARTLEY'S.
Bedford, October 17, 1869.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Shimer, late of Union township, deceased.
2. The administration account of John Hanks and Samuel Frazey, executors of the last will and testament of John Frazey, deceased.
3. The account of David Evans, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hannah Horton.
4. The account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, deceased.
5. The administration account of Henry Hinish and David Ford, administrators of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence township, deceased.
6. The account of H. H. Sparks, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased.
7. The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas McCreary, late of Napier township, deceased.
8. The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township deceased.
9. The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.
10. The account of George Roades, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, deceased.
11. The final account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.
Register's office, Bedford, Oct. 17.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against levying on or purchasing any of the following articles on the premises now occupied by John L. Snyder, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, viz: One-third of the present years crop, and one-third of the grain now in the ground, two horses, one cow, one two horse wagon, one plough and harrow, as the above mentioned property belongs to the undersigned, and the said John L. Snyder is to have the use of the same during my pleasure.

SAMUEL SNYDER.
Middle Woodberry tp., Oct. 17, '62.*—3t.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Eight good competent teachers are wanted to take charge of the schools in Colerain township, for the term of four months, to commence on the first of November. Wages $18 per month.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. H. FEATHER, Sec'y.
October 17, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, viz:

About four hundred acres of land, in several tracts and surveys, but all lying contiguous and adjoining, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and adjoining lands of Moses Dicken, et. al., that said David Dicken made a will, that said testator left a widow, Elizabeth Dicken, and issue five children, to wit: Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin Dicken, B. L. Dicken, John Milton Dicken, and David Marion Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 10, '62.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the third Monday of November, (being the 17th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 22d of Oct, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
October 24, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John J. Cessna, Esq., Sheriff of said county, raised on sale of the real Estate of Christopher Naugle, by virtue of sundry writs in his hand, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 27th day of October, instant, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

P. REED,
Oct. 10—3ts at. auditor.

Orphans' Court sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair towaship, in said county, on Thursday, the 30th day of October inst., the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit:

A tract of land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Oct. 3, 1862—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Mary Burns, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

The undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Napier township, in said county of Bedford, adjoining lands of James Burns, jr., et. al., containing one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, leaving issue eight children, viz: James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph Burns, all residing in said county of Bedford; Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford county, Indiana; Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois; Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Tayler, residing in Iowa.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

Stray Heifer.

Came to my premises in Union township about the 1st of September last, a dark red heifer supposed to be about 3 years old, with a hole in the right ear, and a notch out of the left.

The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

CASELTON AKE.
Oct. 13th.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

TO MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.
Sept. 12.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poo, whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use **HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.**

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

—::o::—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

THE HISTORY OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,
BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.

Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John H. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 26, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel A. Griffith, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BECKLEY,
Sept. 26,—6t Ex'r.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. Mock, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscri ber residing in Union tp., notice is her eby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.
Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas John S. Statler, late of Napier Tp., Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The mansion farm and property, consisting of a tract of land situate in Napier Tp., Bedford county, with a large two story brick dwelling house, bank barn, grist mill, two tenant houses and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, John Hull and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less. One other tract of land in said county, situate on Chestnut Ridge, adjoining lands of Charles Colvin and George M. Colvin; and also, two lots of ground situate in Stoystown, Somerset county, on the corner of Chambersburg and Johnstown streets, with a dwelling house, store house, Candy shop and other out buildings thereon erected; and sundry out lots on the North of Stoystown. Leaving issue ten children, to wit:

Mary F. C. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Commings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa., F. B. Statler, residing in the State of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Agustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma M., intermarried with Dr. J. B. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., and James B. Clark.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday the 27th day of October, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 3, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentle, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

TO CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,
Creditors of Jacob Mench:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,—4ts

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler wil be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery. Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

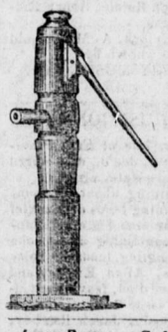
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles. Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices rom $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend, to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency.*

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.

August 15, 1862.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1822.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

eigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, bas king soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding' and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.